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26 June 1961

SELECTED MILITARY INFORMATION

ON EASTERN EUROPE (10)

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FOREWORD

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SELECTED MILITARY INFORMATION
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INTRODUCTION

This is a series publication containing translations of items of military interest from various publications of the Eastern European countries. This report contains translations on the subjects listed in the table of contents, arranged alphabetically by country.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE
OF MEMBERSHIP BOOKLETS

[Following is the translation of an unsigned article in Pracovník Svazarmu, No 6, Prague, 29 March 1961, pages 18-21.]

(Approved by the Board of Directors of the Svazarm Central Committee on 14 February 1961.)

I. Basic (General) Regulations

The validity of the present membership booklets, issued for 1956-1961, expires in 1961. A new uniform membership booklet will be issued, which will be valid from January 1962 (for members of primary organizations [ZO] and clubs), covering the years 1962-1965.

The exchange of membership booklets, beginning 1 July 1961, will be closely combined with the entire post-Congress campaign and, therefore, to secure a successful procedure, ZO committee and membership meetings will be used. The exchange will be made simultaneously with the new control of membership evidence, this being used for the exchange.

The new membership booklet is of A 7 size, in hard red binding, and carries the title "Union for Cooperation with the Army -- Membership Booklet" ("Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou -- Clensky prukaz"). It contains 14 pages with space for the member's picture on the inside of the cover. The remaining single sheets are to be used for personal descriptions, pasting of membership fee stamps, details on training, winning of special badges, awards, etc.

The Svazarm membership booklet:

Acknowledges membership in the the organization "Union for Cooperation with the Army";

Obligates the member to the honorable fulfillment with initiative of all duties arising from organization rules and decisions made by the higher authorities of the organization;

Authorizes the member to wear the Svazarm badge; and

Acknowledges the achievement of specializations.

The membership booklet does not substitute for any kind of personal identification document. It is not valid without the signature, ZO stamp, and respective contribution stamps.

It is the duty of each member to take care of the booklet to prevent any kind of damage, destruction, loss, or misuse. Furthermore, it is essential that all members carry the booklet to all meetings

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and other activities organized by Svazarm.

In case the booklet is lost, stolen, or destroyed the member has to notify the ZO committee which will in turn inform the okres committee (OV).

Changes in personal data (name, address, occupation) are made by the committee of the primary organization. All other changes, supplementary details and corrections (achievement of specialization, honorary awards, titles, etc.) are legalized by the stamp of the okres committee of Svazarm. If a member changes address or location of his place of work, the ZO committee of the new residence is to be notified and the booklet submitted for additional changes.

The exchange of membership booklets will begin on 1 July 1961 and last until 31 December 1961. The new membership booklets will be filled in and handed over to those members who have their old booklets up to date, including the respective fee stamp for 1961 and the Second Nationwide Congress Stamp.

II. Booklet Exchange Procedure

a) The exchange of booklets will be made with the help of index sheets. All information in these sheets will be filled in by the committee of the basic organization with the exception of the new booklet number and date of issue. These data will be provided by the okres committee.

b) The okres committee will provide the ZO with a quantity of index sheets enabling it to make exact registration in duplicate of all members according to the situation in force.

c) The ZO committee will include in the index sheets even those members who have applied for membership after 1 July 1961, and whose membership was approved in the members' meeting. Members whose membership booklets are not completely up to date are to be summoned for a personal interview in order to supplement all the missing data or to paste in the membership fee stamp. It is essential to discuss with them their future active participation.

d) The ZO committee will collect from each member Kcs 2.00 for the new membership booklets, which is to be done before the completed index sheets are sent to the OV.

The transfer of the completed index sheets, stamped and signed by the chairman of the ZO, is to be confirmed by the OV on the ZO file copy.

e) The okres committee fills in the first page of the new membership booklet, as well as enters the personal data (first and last name in printed letters) in accordance with the index sheets. At the same time the OV enters in the index sheet the member's number, which also will be the number of the new membership booklet.

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Booklet Numbering

PM -- 01-00151

PM -- Printed capital letters of the Latin alphabet (kraj indication)

01 -- Indication of the okres in the kraj (commencing with number 01 and proceeding upward).

00151 -- Registration number under which the member will be recorded in the index sheet or (after these sheets are closed) in the book of membership booklets issued.

The respective kraj organizations carry the following letter designations: City of Prague -- PM; Stredocesky -- ST; Jihocesky -- JC; Zapadocesky -- ZC; Severocesky -- SC; Vychodocesky -- VC; Jihomoravsky -- JM; Severomoravsky -- SM; Zapadoslovensky -- ZS; Stredoslovensky -- SL; and Vychodoslovensky -- VS.

The specification of okres by registration number (01-14) will be done in each kraj by the kraj committees.

f) The new membership booklets must in each case be completed for the entire ZO; therefore it is essential for the ZO to hand over the complete set of index sheets, including on them all members. The okres committee will file the index sheets as they arrive and as soon as the exchange is completed, sew them together and file them for the purpose of documentation.

g) OV are advised to begin first with the exchange of booklets for those ZO having persons entering the military service this year as recruits, so that their membership booklets will be exchanged before they leave.

h) Those persons who hand in membership applications at a time when the index sheets have already been delivered (and/or the members of this organization have already received new membership booklets), but before the exchange for the entire okres has been completed, will be listed on a separate sheet to which the application will be attached until the membership booklet is issued. Therefore, only the name and address of the applicant will be entered on the index sheets. The index sheets will be filled in without consideration to which ZO they belong. As soon as the booklets are issued the index sheets will be attached to the others.

i) The procedure for members who are in the basic military service will be as follows:

Those members who will be released in the fall of the year into the reserve and who were members of the ZO at their place of work or village, are to be registered the same as other members, but on separate index sheets. The OV will complete their new membership booklets. Upon agreement between the OV and the ZO, their membership

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booklets will be presented to them by a representative of the okres committee after they return from basic military service, either at an interview meeting of the okres military administration or at their primary organization.

The procedure for members who were accepted in Svazarm shortly before entering the army will be the same. It is essential that all the booklets be paid for.

For members who must remain in basic military service for an additional year, a list will be drawn up by the ZO (will not be recorded in the index sheets) and handed over to the okres committee as a provisional document -- a part of the book of membership booklets issued -- and on their return from military service in 1962, the exchange will be the same as for members returning this fall. However, these members will be recorded in the book of membership booklets issued (not in the index sheets).

j) No members except those admitted between 1 April 1961 and 30 June 1961 will be recorded in the book of membership booklets issued until the exchange is completed. At the termination of the exchange, the registration number of the [last] member recorded in the book of membership booklets issued will coincide with the last number in the index sheet. All the index sheets will be closed by 31 December 1961, and from 1 January 1962 on, all new members will be registered directly in the book of membership booklets issued. In the event that the okres exchange is entirely completed before 31 December 1961, all new members will be registered in the book of membership booklets issued.

k) To avoid unnecessary administrative work no old booklets are to be issued by the okres committee after 1 April 1961. Members admitted into the organization after 1 April 1961 and prior to 30 June 1961 (i.e., at the time when old booklets are no longer being issued) will receive new membership booklets and will be recorded in the book of membership booklets issued. These members will not be registered in the index sheets. The fee stamp will be pasted in the new membership booklet on the inside of the back cover.

Since membership booklets will not be issued for particular clubs in the future, each membership identification of those members participating in such clubs will be recorded on the page "Supplementaty Recordings" from....to.... and the stamp of the respective club with the signature of its president will be added.

l) As soon as the new membership booklets for those listed in the index sheets are filled in, the chairman of the OV will check them and sign the index sheets.

m) The chairman of the ZO will acknowledge receipt of the new correctly issued membership booklets by signing and dating the index sheets or, after 1 January 1962, the book of membership booklets issued, which is the procedure according to the instructions for new membership

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evidence. Members will receive their new membership booklets at a special festive meeting. Each member will acknowledge receipt of the booklet by signing the file card.

III. Final Regulations

The transferral and filling in of the index sheets between the ZO and the okres committee is settled by the latter for the individual ZO in such a way as to ensure the smooth procedure of the exchange, because it must be terminated by 31 December 1961.

Old booklets expiring on 31 December 1961 will be kept by the members. In case of membership cancellation (member expelled or crossed out) the membership booklets will be handed over in accordance with the organization rules issued by the leading section, which means that the okres committee will receive them.

Old, clean, unused (also temporary) booklets will be disposed of according to the Regulations for the Destruction of Material and Basic Means in Svazarm, which were published in Pokynech a zpravach (Suggestions and News), No 14, 1960, which was issued by the MTZ UV of Svazarm.

When some members have in their old booklets details on their achievement of specializations, awards of badges, titles, etc., it is recommended that the OV fill in these details in the new membership booklet separately, after the entire exchange has been completed. Where no details were noted in the old booklet, but the OV has these data on the above-mentioned specializations in its files, the new booklet will be completed appropriately.

Primary organizations are recommended to use the copy of the index sheet to fill out index cards for each member and keep these in the primary organization according to the instructions on the new method of maintaining membership evidence.

All paid workers and active members of the OV who evidence reliable and efficient ability will be used by the okres committee for the exchange of membership booklets. In issuing the new booklets it is required that no booklets be damaged or destroyed, as each booklet, even those damaged, are chargeable at Kcs 2.00 each and this amount divided as follows: 50% (Kcs 1.00 is kept by the OV and 50% goes to the UV).

In the campaign for the introduction of new membership evidence and the exchange of booklets will take part the Auditing Commissions, which will start even now in helping the okres committees establish the membership evidence. Furthermore, they will check to see that all members of the primary organization are included in the index sheets. They will also help during the interviews with members who until now have not taken part in active duties and who are to be included in active participation in the primary organization or club.

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NEW CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY LAWS

[Following are translations of laws in Sbirka
Zakonu Ceskoslovenske Socialisticke Republiky
(Collection of Laws of the Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic), No 18; Prague, 2 May 1961, pages 121-
131.]

Law No 40 on the Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic

The Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, is building a progressive socialist society and is gathering force for the progress to communism. It is walking hand in hand with the peoples of the Soviet socialist republics on this road, with all other socialist countries of the world socialist constellation, of which our republic is a firm link. It wants to live in peace and friendship with all other nations of the world and contribute to the peaceful co-existence and good relations with countries of different social structures.

While imperialism exists the foundation remains for aggressive wars. The imperialist countries form aggressive military blocks, a thick net of bases, and they organise subversive activities against the socialist countries. In Western Europe they help in building up a new West German Army of Revenge, arming it with the most modern weapons of mass-destruction.

Against such conspiracies our people are constructing a reliable defense of our homeland. This defense is based on the economic development of the Republic, on the political and moral unity of our people and on our alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the central pillar of which is the Warsaw Pact.

With reference to the great importance of the continuous perfection of the defense of freedom and the socialist achievements of our people, the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has decreed the following law:

Part One: Fundamental Decree.

Paragraph 1.

(1) In order to safeguard the peaceful development of socialist society it is necessary to build up the country's defense. This defense is based on the immense and continuously developing national economy, on the political consciousness of the people, and on their will to defend their country.

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(2) Our people are resolved to defend socialist achievements against any enemy. In that patriotic task they are led by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which guards the country's capacity for defense.

(3) The Czechoslovak people joins its efforts to those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist countries for the country's defense; it does so in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and with firm ties of alliance, as expressed by the Warsaw Pact.

Paragraph 2.

The Republic's defense involves measures for the safeguarding of the defense capacity of the country in peace and war in all fields of economic and social life -- particularly by the organization of the armed forces and the increase of their fighting readiness in accordance with present-day military standards. An integral part of the Republic's defense is the measures taken in the national economy, measures of defense in regions and provinces, and measures for protection against enemy air attacks through the citizens' preparation for defense.

Paragraph 3.

Representative councils and other state organs, economic, social, and other organizations take all measures for the maximum defense capacity of the country. They rely on the creative initiative and direct contribution of the workers.

Paragraph 4.

(1) The homeland's defense and that of its socialist constitution is a matter of the primary duty and honor of each citizen: it is a defense of the vital interests of each member of socialist society. When requested to defend the homeland, everyone will employ all his resources and power for the achievement of final victory over the enemy. Duties imposed by this law for the sake of defense are the result of the necessity to organize the working people in its efforts to defend the socialist state.

(2) To safeguard the Republic's defense, particularly its defense readiness (paragraph 5), the government may describe in detail the duties resulting from Section 1 as far as they are not described in further sections of the law.

Part Two: Defense Readiness of the State

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Paragraph 5

Defense of the State

The State enters into defense readiness by an order of mobilization of the armed forces, a declaration of a state of war, or declaration of war. Defense readiness begins on the day which one of the above mentioned is made. The defense-readiness of the State terminates on the day determined by the President of the Republic.

Citizen's Defense tasks and Work Relationships

(1) In a state of defense readiness all citizens have to fulfill work tasks with the greatest care and self-sacrifice everywhere, as required by the Republic's defense. Thus their interest and active participation in the defense of the homeland are implemented.

(2) In a state of defense readiness citizens may be required to carry out the following tasks:

- a) Remain in their jobs and carry out tasks, if necessary, which do not belong to their usual chores; perhaps even to work outside the usual work place.
- b) Take a position delegated to them.
- c) Carry out tasks limited in time assigned to them in order to tackle emergency or extraordinary tasks for the defense of the Republic.

(3) Measures set out in Section 2 will be proclaimed by the government.

(4) Every person can be requested to furnish the necessary space and furnishing for the lodging of citizens required to fulfill tasks described in Section 2.

Paragraph 7

During a state of defense readiness the government may formulate work relationships, particularly their beginning, end, and duration, and other work conditions.

Paragraph 8

Measures in the National Economy

(1) The whole national economy is planned in such a way

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as to guarantee the country's defense capacity by an immense development of production.

(2) During a state of defense readiness the government or authorized organs can determine changes in the direction of the economy and special measures in production, currency, and consumption of material means so as to guarantee the Republic's defense requirements.

Paragraph 9

Exploitation of Material Means for Defense Purposes

During a state of defense readiness the Government satisfies requirements of a material nature from national property and takes care to have them fully exploited for the fulfilling of defense tasks. Equally, peoples' collectives and citizens will take care to have all defense tasks fulfilled, providing for this end all their efforts and means.

Provision of Material Means for Defense Purposes

If material means from national property will not suffice, every person can be requested to furnish material means for defense purposes in a state of defense readiness.

Paragraph 11

(1) Provision of material means:

- a) Handing over required objects for use or ownership by the state,
- b) Handling them as instructed, or
- c) Allowing them to be handled in a determined manner.

(2) The person required to hand over certain objects for use or ownership is held to do so at a certain given time, in a given place, with the goods in a usable state, and with the required accessories.

Paragraph 12

(1) The government will issue instructions as to who is to assign duties for the furnishing of necessary objects, who determines the persons and organizations required to provide objects, and who and in which manner is to take over these objects.

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(2) The government or its authorized organs can determine in peace time which material means will be furnished for defense purposes in a state of defense readiness and can subject their holders to subscription and inspection to maintain them in a usable state.

Paragraph 13

Measures for the Citizens' Protection

If absolutely necessary, population and material means can be moved from a determined region. For the lodging of displaced persons and storing and material means, all persons can be requested to furnish space and means.

Paragraph 14

Measures outside the time of Defense Readiness

The government can make sections of this decree valid even outside the time of defense readiness, provided the country's sovereignty or socialist constitution is threatened or if required by international treaty obligations on common defense against aggression.

Part Three: Civil Defense

Civil defense, as a part of national defense, includes measures for the guarantee of protection and defense of the population from the consequences of enemy air attacks, for the creation of an unimpaired conduct of economic life during enemy air attacks, and for the elimination of the consequences of such attacks. Citizens actively and conscientiously take part in civil defense as conducted and organized by state organs and economic or voluntary social organizations.

Paragraph 16

(1) To guarantee those tasks carried out by civil defense, the citizens and organizations can be requested by government decision to do them.

(2) The conduct of civil defense belongs to the Ministry of the Interior.

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Part Four: Citizen's Preparation for the Republic's Defense.

Paragraph 17

(1) For the Republic's defense, citizens will take part in the preparation of tasks for defense.

(2) Citizens' participation in defense tasks will result from their interest in the Republic's defense, their consciousness and their determination to defend their homeland.

Paragraph 18

The citizens' preparation includes such fields as defense, health and body, civil defense preparation, and other necessary preparation. These are organized by voluntary societies, chiefly the Association for cooperation with the Army, the Czechoslovak Physical Exercise Association, the Czechoslovak Red Cross, and the Czechoslovak Association for protection against fire; additional state organs, school, economic, and other organizations.

Part Five: Further Measures for the Protection of the Republic

Paragraph 19

Preparations and Testing of Measures for a State of Defense Readiness

(1) In connection with the preparations or testing of measures for a period of defense readiness of the country, the government, national councils, or government authorized ministers can assign duties to state organs, economic, social, and other organizations, and to the citizens.

(2) The Minister of National Defense determines the request for transportation or of land or road machinery for mobilization exercises of the armed forces.

(3) The holder is held to hand over the means or machine at a given time, at a given place, in a usable state, with the stated accessories.

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Paragraph 20

Construction of Factories from a Defense Point of View

In the construction of factories and plants and the placement of production, the Republic's defense must be borne in mind.

Paragraph 21

Territorial Regulations

(1) Military organs or those of the Ministry of the Interior can determine those territories which are subject to their jurisdiction and provide for a change of their surface. The military organs or those of the Ministry of the Interior can determine how that change is to be effected.

(2) In those territories the Regional National Committee can order a change of surface to the owners or users of land as suggested by the military administration or organs of the Ministry of the Interior.

Paragraph 22

Access to Certain Places

(1) Access to places housing plants for the Republic's defense can be prohibited or limited to holders of special permits on the suggestion of military authorities or the Ministry of the Interior to district national committees.

(2) During manoeuvres, troop movements, or in a state of defense readiness, access to certain additional territories, as well as residence there and traffic in them, can be prohibited, limited, or reorganized according to need on the suggestion of the military authorities or the Ministry of the Interior to district national committees. In exceptional cases where delay could be dangerous, the military commander will take the inevitable measures and will notify the competent national committee accordingly.

Paragraph 23

Use of Land During Maneuvers

The armed forces and the Safety Corps of the Ministry of the Interior are authorized to use land and communications for maneuver purposes if required and their own territory is not sufficient. This will be subject to previous agreement with the re-

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levant national committee. However, they are required to save as much agricultural and forestry cultures, communications, buildings, and other plants as possible.

Paragraph 24

Lodging of Armed Forces

(1) As a rule the armed forces live in their own barracks. If they cannot stay there owners of convenient buildings and means are obliged to furnish same for lodging.

(2) Holders obliged to provide housing and furnishings will be determined by local national committees on request of the military authorities or the Ministry of the Interior. The committee will assign them the house duty. The military authorities or the Ministry of the Interior can assign this duty directly in urgent cases. They will then notify the competent national committee of their action.

(3) The government will determine the extent of housing duties, the manner of providing, and the necessary means, as well as further details for the execution of sections (1) and (2).

Paragraph 25

Expropriation

(1) If necessary for the Republic's defense the required unmovable property or rights hereto can be expropriated, provided agreement cannot be arrived at. By expropriation can be obtained the execution of measures which curtail rights of ownership on unmovable property or other ownership rights, the setting-up of objective rights on unmovable property, the transfer of ownership rights on unmovable properties, or the transfer, limitation, or cancellation of other objective rights.

(2) By transfer of ownership rights on unmovable properties through expropriation, all rights of third parties become void, unless provided for in a statement to the contrary.

(3) Expropriation will be carried out by the district national committee or the local national committee of a construction board. For the purposes of expropriation, the national committee may authorize access to the unmovable property and its use previous to the actual process of expropriation.

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(4) If the expropriation of unmovable property should entail a change of forest or agricultural soil for which otherwise a special permit would be required, the permit is no longer necessary.

(5) The government will decree the extent and manner of expropriation, the use of unmovable property previous to the expropriation, as well as further details.

Part Six: Indemnity Regulations

Paragraph 26

Indemnities for Work Tasks and for Material Means

(1) Citizens who were assigned jobs (paragraph 6, Section (2), subsection b) will get indemnities for moving and other costs and also if the occasion creates a salary indemnity.

(2) Citizens called for personal services (paragraph 6, Section (2), subsection c) will be provided with necessary lodging, board, transportation to work and back, and, if the occasion arises, indemnities for work done.

(3) For providing material means, indemnities are due for:

a) material means given for use or ownership (Paragraph 11, Section 1, subsection a),

b) for damage stemming from loading material means according to given directions (paragraph 11 Section 1, subsection b) and c).

Paragraph 27

Other types of Indemnities

(1) For providing means of transportation or machines for mobilization exercises of the armed forces (paragraph 19) the owner will get an indemnity from the military authorities (which will be determined according to generally-valid regulations) and an indemnity for possible damages.

(2) The cost of requested changes of the soil surface will be refunded to the owner or user of the estate by the person who requested the change (paragraph 21, Section 2).

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(3) Damage done by maneuvers of the armed forces and Safety Corps of the Ministry of the Interior to unmovable property and agricultural and forest cultures will be covered by the government (paragraph 23).

(4) For housing furnished according to regulation (Paragraph 6, Section 4; Paragraph 13 and 24) and for expropriation of unmovable property or rights for defense purposes (paragraph 25), indemnity is to be paid.

(5) For other damage arising from carrying out duties for the Republic's defense, indemnity is to be paid in cases as prescribed in the regulations issued for the execution of this law.

Paragraph 28

War Damage

Damage done by the enemy or the Republic's or an allied army while fighting or in close connection with warfare is not covered by this regulation; such damage is considered as war damage, according to special rules.

Part Seven: Combined and Final Regulations

Paragraph 29

Duties assigned according to this law in favor of the armed forces can also be assigned in favor of allied armed forces.

Paragraph 30

(1) If nothing additional results from stipulations in this law, other laws stipulating measures for the Republic's defense will remain in force.

(2) For personal tasks for the use of the armed services the stipulations of this law and their execution are valid, provided the defense law or regulations issued in accordance with it do not constitute an obstacle.

(3) For taxation of persons called for personal tasks in accordance with this law, of members of the civil administration, and of members of the Republic's defense preparation, Paragraph 34, 35 and 37 of Law No 55/1 1956 Sb on Social Security will be valid.

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(4) As long as this law or the regulations issued in accordance with it do not state a deviation, stipulations stated in it will be valid in administrative matters.

(5) When making claims to guarantee civil defense, the organs of the Ministry of the Interior are authorized, according to Law No 87/1956 Paragraph 23, Sb on Building, to act as the military administration.

Paragraph 31

Measures taken before the proclamation of the law and in accordance with it are considered as measures according to that law.

Paragraph 32

Further regulations necessary for the execution of this law can be issued by the government or the central organs of administration authorized by it.

Paragraph 33

The following will be cancelled:

- a) Law No 131/1936 Sb on national defense.
- b) Law No 2/1924 Sb on mail pigeons
- c) Law No 117/1924 Sb on request of means of communications for military purposes as expressed by Law 25/1936 Sb.
- d) Law No 68/1932 Sb on request of means of communication for military purposes in peace.
- e) Law No 83/1935 Sb on expropriation for national defense purposes.
- f) Law No 82/1935 Sb on protection against air attacks as expressed by Law No 75/1938 Sb.
- g) Law No 33/1936 Sb on civilian guards of military administration.
- h) Law No 320/1936 Sb on changes of legal competence of military units, as expressed by Law No 104/1947 SB.

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Governmental order No 146/1950 Sb on transfer of administrative competence from regional to district commands.

i) Law No 94/1950 Sb on lodging of armed forces and police.

j) Law No 92/1951 Sb on defense education.

Law No 87/1952 Sb on reorganization of defense education

k) Paragraph 36, Section 2, Law No 55/1956 Sb on social security.

In addition, all regulations issued for their execution will be cancelled.

Paragraph 34

This law becomes valid on the day of its proclamation; it will be carried out by all government members and national committees.

Signed: Novotny
Fierlinger
Dolansky

Law No 41 on the Billetting of Armed Forces

The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic decrees, according to Paragraph 23, 24, and 27: Law No 40/1961 Sb "On the Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:"

Extent of Lodging Duties

(1) Holders of houses who were subjected to lodging duties according to Paragraph 24, Law No 40/1961 Sb "On the Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic," are obliged to provide lodging during the required time; at least 3.5 m² will be allotted for each member of the armed forces.

(2) Exempted from lodging duties are the diplomatic missions of foreign countries, their heads and personnel having diplomatic

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prerogatives and immunities, and other people and international organizations who are granted exceptions and immunities on the basis of international treaties, laws, or customs. Also exempted are foreign consular missions and their office workers who are not Czechoslovak citizens.

Paragraph 2

Lodging duties subject house owners to the duty of:

a) Providing to lodged persons necessary furnishings and utilities, particularly chairs, tables, beds, as well as heating, water, lights, etc. If house owners do not own these, they must be provided by persons determined by local national committees. In urgent cases, persons will be selected directly by organs of the armed services.

b) Providing offices, class rooms, infirmaries, permanent workshops, store rooms, and space for garaging, munitions, fighting technics, and material of all kinds with equipment corresponding to the needs of the housed unit.

Paragraph 3

Duties of the Holders of Premises who were Subjected to
Billeting Duties

(1) During the lodging of the armed services, holders of premises subjected to housing duties are obliged to keep the premises at their own cost in a suitable state for housing.

(2) If holders of premises subjected to housing duties do not keep them in a state fit for possible use, organs of the armed services can carry out the necessary repairs and eliminate inconveniences at the holders' cost.

(3) Adaptations for the improvement of housing of the armed forces by which the assigned premises are adapted to special needs of the armed forces can be carried out only at the armed services' cost. If the holder insists, the premises must be returned to the original state or a corresponding indemnity furnished at the termination of lodging.

Paragraph 4

Indemnities for Billeting

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(1) The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of National Defense, in agreement with the concerned ministries, will stipulate rates for the indemnities due for lodging and providing furnishings for the armed forces. Indemnities are not due to holders of premises or to budgetary organizations. An indemnity will be provided for housing at prices current in the region to housing units of the socialist sector.

(2) If the housing of the armed forces does not last a whole day, the indemnity will cover a whole day. If, however, several units dwell there on one day, the indemnity will be paid for one day only, but to the most advantageous amount.

Paragraph 5

Payment of Indemnities for Billeting

(1) Indemnities for housing are payable every ten days; if, however, lodging lasts less than ten days, the indemnity will be paid at once before departure.

(2) Indemnities for all holders in a village will be paid through the local national committee. They will be paid to individual holders of premises, then to other persons who furnished furnishings the corresponding parts.

Paragraph 6

Indemnities for Damage of Lodgings

(1) The state of the premises, when taken over for lodging and when returned after vacating, will be inspected by the holders and representatives of the competent national committee.

(2) The armed forces will provide indemnities for damages caused by them on the premises or furnishings.

(3) If the damaged party does not come to an agreement with the authority of the armed forces on the amount of indemnity, he can lodge claims within 30 days at the local national committee; otherwise, the claim will lose validity. The local national committee will determine the amount of indemnity.

(4) The term for lodging claims for indemnities for damage starts on the day after which the premises were returned to the holder after termination of lodging.

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Paragraph 7

Indemnities for Damage Done by Maneuvers

Claims on indemnities for damage caused by maneuvers to forest or agricultural plantations or to unmovable property through acts of the armed forces or the Safety Corps of the Ministry of the Interior (and possibly other service agents) must be made at the local national committee within 30 days after the termination of the maneuvers or the service act; otherwise, the claim becomes invalid. Suggestions for restitution of damage must be lodged within the first five days of that term to the local national committee. The committee will make a list of the damage claimed and, in agreement with the military administration or the Ministry of the Interior, will proclaim a term for the discussion of damage claims. If there is no agreement, the district national committee will make a decision.

Paragraph 8

This regulation will become valid on the day of proclamation. It will be carried out by the Minister of National Defense, the Minister of the Interior, and the national committees.

Signed:

Dolansky.

Law No 42 on Expropriation for Purposes of Defense

The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic decrees, according to Paragraph 25 and Paragraph 27, Section 4, Law No 40/1961 Sb "On the Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

Paragraph 1

Subject and Extent of Expropriation

Unmovable property and rights to them can be expropriated for purposes of defense, particularly for the instalment of defense plants, training bases, and other military constructions for the defense of the Republic and billeting of the armed forces.

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Paragraph 2

Expropriation Proceedings

(1) The Military Command or the Ministry of the Interior (hereafter called "Proponent") proposes expropriation at the district national committee or at the local national committee, if there is a construction agency with the expropriated estate in its district. (hereafter called "corresponding national committee").

(2) The proposal for expropriation includes:

a) A list of the expropriated estates or parts thereof with a detailed description.

b) Names and addresses of persons who are to be expropriated; if the proponent does not know their names and addresses, he will attach a written declaration thereon.

c) If the lots are divided, a geometrical plan will be made, giving the exact extent of the proposed expropriation; if at the time of the proposal the exact extent is not known, the geometrical plan will replace an expertly made drawing.

d) A confirmation by the Ministry of National Defense (Ministry of the Interior) to the effect that the proposed estates (rights) are necessary for the Republic's defense.

e) Extracts from the Estate Index and User List, according to the evidence of land.

(3) The corresponding national committee will notify immediately on the receipt of expropriation:

a) The estate owner, if it is a question of expropriation of ownership rights on the estate or their limitation.

b) In the remaining cases, the person whose title is to be transferred, limited, or cancelled.

It will ask him to state within eight days if he is willing to cede the estate, title, or exercise of same by agreement and under what conditions. If the person summoned consents to come to

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an agreement within that term, the corresponding national committee will establish such a term for a discussion of an agreement.

(4) If the summoned person does not answer within the eight-day term, declares that he is not willing to conclude an agreement, or possibly refuses negotiations; if no agreement is reached within the stated term; if the real owner or the person listed as such in Section 4, subsection b) cannot be found, the corresponding national committee will proclaim in the village that objections against expropriation proceedings be referred to it within the given time or, at the latest, at the local proceedings if such proceedings are decreed. Objections not made within the stated term or at the local proceedings, if decreed, cannot be accepted.

(6) As soon as the objections are discussed or proceedings carried out (without an agreement having been reached) the corresponding national committee will issue an expropriation decree and state the amount of indemnity for expropriation for the day of cession according to valid price regulations.

(7) The expropriation decree includes:

- a) The object and extent of expropriation.
- b) Mention of the proponent.
- c) The name of the person to be expropriated (if known).
- d) Reasons of expropriation.
- e) Term within which the proponent must commence using the expropriated estate or title thereto.
- f) If there is to be the right of construction or other material rights and time for which the title is established.
- g) Amount of indemnity for expropriation and conditions of payment.

If the exact extent of expropriation cannot be established at the time of expropriation, the corresponding national committee will determine the interim extent of expropriation according to documentation. Even the thus obtained extent of expropriation, the committee will determine the amount of indemnity for a plane or space unit and the complete indemnity. It will state in the decree that the proponent will pay from the thus determined complete indemnity

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in the favor of the person who is expropriated -- at the most, 90%. Finally, the amount of indemnity will be fixed as soon as the necessary documentations stating the extent of expropriation are found (at the latest within a year after termination of construction).

(8) If the expropriated person asks or the proponent offers, the corresponding national committee can decree an indemnity in other estates or in building materials, provided that both parties agree and that it is not against the public interest. Such an indemnity can only be granted if the objects to be expropriated are personal property or agricultural land and if it corresponds roughly in size and kind to the estate to be expropriated. Both objects must be estimated according to equal principles; possible differences in value will be paid in cash. If the object to be granted in exchange is government property, the methods used for sale of national property will be used for the estimation of value of both objects, if the price of the government property is higher than that of the expropriated. In the opposite case, principles used for the acquisition of property for the state will be used. If the proponent has no exchange estate, it can be provided under the same conditions by the national committee. In cases where the owner of the estate or the person mentioned in Section 4, subsection b) were not ascertained, the corresponding national committee will decree a monetary indemnity. A certain part will be remitted to the court deposit by the proponent.

(9) Reclaims against expropriation decrees have no delaying effect.

Paragraph 3

Use of the Estate before Expropriation Proceedings

(1) All estates which can be expropriated according to the law on the defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic can be used previous to expropriation proceedings (particularly for surveying work, preparation of the construction site, transport of material, beginning construction, etc.). The corresponding national committee will authorize access to the estates or permission to use them upon written application; this will be done at the latest three days after the application has been made. To this application must be attached a confirmation by the Ministry of National Defense (Ministry of the Interior) that it is a matter of using the estate for expropriation purposes according to the Law on the Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

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(2) After issuing a permit according to Section 1(but before the estate has been used by the proponent), the corresponding national committee will conduct a survey and inspection of the estate to be used, with members of the national committee. The proponent, possibly the owner or persons mentioned in Paragraph 2, Section 4, subsection b) will be present. This survey will be the basis for the estimation of the amount of indemnity.

(3) The right of use will become invalid if the proposition of expropriation was not made within six months after the permission (as in Section 1).

(4) If the right to use the estate becomes invalid and it does not become the proponent's property, the estate has to be returned to the original owner (user) and a special indemnity paid to him for the use and possibly for damage caused. The corresponding national committee will determine the amount of indemnity.

Paragraph 4

Special Regulations

(1) In expropriation proceedings connected with defense, the corresponding national committee will take steps to conceal the facts of expropriation.

(2) The marking of expropriated estates used for defense on large-scale maps will be done in accordance with the military administration (Ministry of the Interior).

(3) The court of Justice will insert the change into the estate books on the proponent's application upon submission of a regular expropriation decree, even in cases when the proponent cannot prove the legal ownership of the expropriated estate as compared with the last entry into the books.

Paragraph 5

This decree becomes valid on the day of its proclamation. It will be executed by the Minister of National Defense, the Minister of the Interior, and the national committees.

Signed:

Dolansky.

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Decree No 43 on Indemnification for Billeting of
Armed Forces

The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the ministers participating according to Paragraph 4, Government Regulation No 41/1961 Sb "On the billeting of Armed Forces," decree the following rates for indemnification for billeting:

Paragraph 1

Indemnification for Billeting in Premises

For Premises				
Population in Town	furnished cleaned lighted heated	without lighting	without heating	without heating lighting
daily Kcs				
25,000 and above	4.80	4.30	3.60	3.30
less than 25,000	3.60	3.30	2.40	2.10

([Note:]) If more than one person is billeted in a room, 50% of the rate quoted in the last column (without heating and lighting) will be paid in addition.)

Paragraph 2

Indemnification for Billeting in Other Premises

Billeting of a person per day in halere.

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Population in town	With lighting heating straw to sleep on	without lighting	without heating	without straw (bunks)	without lighting heating straw (bunks)
25,000 and above	20	18	16	16	10
less than 25,000	16	14	12	12	6

((Note:] Lighting to be furnished by the holder of the premises according to need; premises to be heated to 16-18°C.)

Paragraph 3

Indemnification for Other Space (offices, class rooms, stores, etc.)

For other space (offices, classroom,s stores, etc.) per room and day in kes.

Population in town	furnished, heated lighting	without lighting	without heating	without heating lighting
25,000 and above	3.20	2.80	2	1.60
less than 25,000	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20

Rates are payable for rooms of 60 m²; if larger than 80 m², the quoted rates are to be paid for each further 60 m², whereby the remaining space measuring more than 30 m² will be counted as 60 m².

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Paragraph 4

(Indemnification for billeting of Arms and Transport Vehicles)

- a) Billeting of arms in stables, sheds, shelters, etc. per vehicle and day: 1.50 kcs
- b) Storage of cars in regular garages furnished with the necessary accessories per day and box: 7 kcs.
- c) For cares in a common garage per motor vehicle and day: 5 kcs.

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WEAPONS AND RELATIONS

(Political Consequences of Weapons of Mass Destruction)

[Following is the translation of an article by Lt Col Jan Jelinek in Obrana lidu, Prague, 21 September 1960, page 3.]

The Soviet Union, by her proposal of universal and total disarmament, shows a way of getting the world out of the seemingly "magic" circle of feverish armament. However, the imperialist military ideologists (mainly in the US) see the perspective of evolution otherwise. Their effort does not aim toward actual disarmament, but, on the contrary, to feverish armament so that the "strategic intimidating power," which is, according to their words, the best "stabilization of peace," would be effective every moment. By a strange and illogical theory, "the greater the fear, the closer to peace," and by a constantly changing version of the "aggressive nature of Communism," they try to fool the working masses.

The constant disclosures of the falsity of these claims and the exposures of the actual aims and military interests of imperialism and its preparations for war (especially in the eyes of the Western public) multiply many times the power of peace. This way, additional millions of people are practically gained for peace and socialism.

As a result of historical changes in the world today, social and political conditions for averting war exist. Any kind of underestimation of this reality or exaggeration of the power of military technics is harmful. The words that peace will be preserved if people take matters in their own hands penetrate deeper and deeper into the consciousness and activity of all people. People must realize and know their value in the struggle for peace. Practice in socialist countries, where the people, under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, took the administration of their country and the matter of peace in their own hands, proves what an immense power they control.

Any kind of technocratism, a theory of the absolute power of military technics and weapons of mass destruction, is unknown to socialism. It is necessary to reject the wrong point of view that with the discovery of atomic weapons, the Marxist teaching that wars are the continuation of the politics of the ruling class loses its validity. This teaching is still the only possible criterium to determine the character of war, including its preparations.

Some theories place on one side the greatness of technics so that they can show on the other side the smallness of power and helplessness of man and his impossibility to do anything. They try to force a man to give himself to the "hands of God," and passively to wait for his fate and accept it.

The danger of these theories lies in the fact that instead of active progress, they lead working people to a passive resignation of "things to come," instead of an optimistic outlook into the perspective of peace; they picture to the working class a dark future of atomic death. This way they try to spread a life-philosophy which cannot be accepted by socialism: "What is the purpose of hurrying, what is the purpose of build-

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ing? Everything will be destroyed some day." This philosophy is unknown to socialism. The existence of man and the human race cannot be destroyed, if man becomes conscious of his power, if he takes his fate firmly in his hands, and if he conducts his matters justly and in the interest of his future.

Socialism is winning and will continue winning the trust of hundreds of millions, not only because it has its ingenious founders, from whom we are always learning, but also because it is faithful to their teachings; in a creative manner it analyzes social and scientific-technical contemporary problems. Only one who is dogmatic closes his eyes before them and substitutes their creative analysis by a mechanical repetition of quotations. It is not sufficient any longer to answer: "That is the way it used to be; that is the way it is, and will be." It is necessary to clarify in a Marxist manner why it is exactly like this at this time, what is the reason such-and-such forces come into effect, etc. A man is, and will remain a decisive power of the evolution of society. That is the way it used to be during the time of arrows and spears, and that is the way it is, even today, when rocket and nuclear weapons exist. However, it would be foolish not to see that in the relation between these two factors (man and technical knowledge) many qualitative and quantitative changes have taken place.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, faithful to Lenin's legacy, developed further the Marxist-Leninist teachings about war and the army in the contemporary epoch and enriched them by new theses which are in agreement with and which correspond to the revolutionary social and scientific-technical changes which determine the aspect of contemporary times.

The documents of Communist parties evaluate in a Marxist manner the influence of new military techniques, the results of its application, and its influence on the struggle for peace.

With the revolution in the field of science and technique, the expression of which is the development of new military means and weapons, the military supremacy of the socialist camp became an historical factor which, as the documents of the Communist parties of the Bucharest conferences show, has, together with the revolutionary activity of the working masses, an extraordinary influence and a realistic possibility of averting wars and realizing the idea of peaceful coexistence. Bourgeois sociologists emphasize and uncover first of all the disastrous after-effects of a global use of these weapons so that by causing a war psychosis they can spread their philosophical conceptions of fear and atomic death. The documents of the Communist parties first of all present a solution so that these disastrous consequences will not take place; they show how this power of new technique and science could contribute in a practical way to peace. The Marxist solution does not hide the reality that the degree of military technique and weapons has reached such a destructive potential that in their mass use a threat to the existence of civilization and culture is hidden. However, it does not stop here; it finds a way out and presents the solution: universal and total disarmament. At the same time, it proves that there are realistic suppositions for the acceptance of this solution. They rest in these aspects:

- 1) The will of the working class of the whole world to preserve peace. Into the consciousness of hundreds of millions penetrated the

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ideas of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses of the CPSU: wars are not fatally unavoidable, and, thanks to the existence of the socialist world system and the growth of its supremacy, the possibility of their removal exists. The result is the active aversion of millions of working people against imperialist wars. All this is a powerful social force which more and more decisively works in the interest of peace.

2) The fact that the development of military technics and weapons of mass destruction has reached such a degree that their mass use gives a new character to war and seriously threatens mankind, its sources of existence, material and production capacity, centers of culture, as well as its ability of regeneration.

In the changed balance of power between socialism and imperialism, scientific and technical inventions and their military application work in several directions.

1) It awakes the consciousness of the masses that war is inadmissible, that a decisive struggle against its instigators, against imperialism as the only originator of wars, is necessary.

2) The unprecedented results of the massive use of weapons for mass destruction make even bourgeois circles think about their leadership. Even if this part of the bourgeoisie is aware of the fact that it cannot get a guarantee of eternal existence, that the revolutionary situation and inner conditions in the country will lawfully aim for its social destruction, it still calculates that during the existence of peaceful coexistence its destruction will be delayed somehow.

Even the most aggressive groups of the bourgeoisie (monopolists, armament and military circles) must in their aggressive intentions take into consideration the changed balance of power in the world and the fact that modern military means, which the Soviet Union controls, do not give them much hope for victory, especially when their atomic monopoly and advantageous geographical factors (the ocean shield) have ceased to exist; on the contrary, when the supremacy of Soviet rocket technics started to work the continents of the Western Hemisphere could be hit accurately and effectively in all places. Imperialist representatives are forced to think what kind of reward they would get for a military attack against the socialist camp. The imperialists have not given up their aims. Their plans and recent aggressive provocations prove that they have not lost their appetite. However, here it is not only a question of appetite, but of the real possibilities which they have for the realization of their aims. Here, regardless what they wish, imperialists have to take these facts into consideration:

1) In the event of war imperialist circles not only do not have any hope for victory, but the destruction of capitalism in the whole world can be positively predicted. War would be their own suicide.

2) A retaliatory smash by means of powerful rockets, which would immediately follow their aggression, would, because of their unfavorable geographical and other positions, lead to the fact that aggression would not pass unpunished as it did before; on the contrary, the aggressor would have to pay for it with his life. In their articles, even if they do not give up the conduct of war by classical, conventional weapons (however, even here, because of the material and manpower sources which the socialist camp has, the balance of power is very disadvantageous for them), more and more reasoning gleams through concerning whether war, with this bal-

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ance of power and the use of weapons of mass destruction, will fulfil the aims which Imperialism has expected whenever it went to war.

For Marxists, who acknowledge dialectical negation, this process is not incomprehensible. Already Engels foretold that militarism will be destroyed by the dialectics of its own evolution.

(Note: Revisionists consider this an automatic process. On the contrary, Engels emphasizes the relation of this reality first of all in connection with social class power. He considers militarism a social phenomenon. He emphasizes first of all the fact that the working class will control the weapons turned against people and peace; it will stand against imperialist war and will do away with militarists.)

That some bourgeois theoreticians arrive at "more peaceful views" was not caused by the fact that the bourgeoisie arrived at a humanistic belief and had in view the motives of humanity, the happy and peaceful development of man. First of all, even here it worries about itself and its possessions. Imperialism did not change to a humane order, a dove of peace, as revisionists try to tell us. As before, when the imperialists can realize their aims without punishment, they would not hesitate to wage war again and again. One can never expect anything good from imperialism from its own initiative; therefore, it is necessary to maintain alertness and readiness for a fight. Lenin's teaching that it is necessary to force the bourgeoisie to acts of peace is fully valid. It is necessary to fight for peace, to increase the pressure on bourgeoisie so that it will crack in all its seams and be forced to accept proposals which are in agreement with the interests of the majority of mankind.

The Soviet Union, although it owns the most modern rocket-nuclear means (in which she reached decisive supremacy), suggests their universal liquidation. Faithful to its humanistic belief, the Soviet government, headed by N. S. Khrushchev, fights for the realization of this idea, which is, inseparable from the red color, woven into the revolutionary banner of Communism, for the idea of a world without wars, for ever-lasting peace. Therefore, it is necessary to support its basic and wise policy, which goes against all ultra-leftists and nationalistic efforts which would lead to complications and a worsening of the international situation.

At the same time the Soviet Government emphatically calls attention to the fact that those who consider the peace-loving of the Soviet Union a sign of weakness are wrong. The Soviet government and people have firmly answered the aggressive actions of American imperialism, and are able to avert any kind of provocation and to hold the peace initiative firmly in their hands.

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EAST GERMANY

EAST GERMAN MILITIA TRAINING

[Following is the translation of an article by Roland Fieback in Der Kaempfer (The Fighter) No 5, East Berlin, May 1961, p. 4.]

Don't allow Monotony in Training. Fighter groups of the city district of South East Leipzig get good experience in Complex Training. How it is possible to over come natural obstacles in a practical and alive way. Similar possibilities are available everywhere.

On 18 February 1961, and for the second time, the First Secretary of the SED City Direction, Comrade Bauer, presented Leipzig's hiking flag to the fighter groups from South-East Leipzig. This success was the result of energetic carrying out of principles for complex training which we had achieved, and the healthy competitive atmosphere which we had kindled from group to group.

Above all, in order to further increase the training results it has been necessary to better prepare the complex training period by improved instruction of platoon and small group leaders for a more general efficiency of group leadership. In the past, it has been established that oral or written orders did not reach every last man. As Comrade Kohe maintained in a critique published in a February edition of the "Kaempfer", this does not exactly have a healthy effect upon the fighting morale of our soldiers. Fighters do not use the required understanding for achieving goals set for them unless it is first made clear to them why and how they are to accomplish their various jobs. To do this, we have set up new school groups as an illustration for future training programs. These groups offer considerable aid in increasing the responsibility of group leadership in general and that of platoon and small group leaders in particular. Moreover, we still have the problem of doing away with the "one-man work" which is still widely prevalent in group leadership. In this connection, I do not criticize in any way the commander's personal responsibility. Naturally, he has to bear the full responsibility for the significant and expedient use of fighters and officers. But in order that each commander may be able to do that, it is important that he has enough time to think out various operational measures correctly so that he can make the right decisions. This, however, is dependent in turn on the factor that the commander's deputies as well as his liaison officer and aids must possess complete knowledge of their various fields of duty, and that they must carry out their jobs with full authority.

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In order not to let monotony or unnecessary loss of time occur in training, we have endeavored in preparing each training period to work definite high points into them. The course of training has to involve the complete use of fighters as well as that of groups and platoon collectives. Working from this point of view, we prepared our first complex training for this year.

We took into special consideration individual basic training and placed great emphasis on the instruction of platoon and small group leaders. Even in complex training, the first day was reserved for individual basic training in the groups and platoons. At the end of this first discipline, and after termination of firing training under conditions of limited vision (night firing), every fighter had the chance to prove in a practical way his ability, acquired from individual basic training, by overcoming certain natural obstacles. Here it was a question of crossing a section of terrain in platoon formation. The terrain held many hidden traps and difficulties and allowed us to evaluate all elements of the basic training.

We chose a road which had the advantage of sloping off on both sides. This made it possible to work forward in a relatively rapid and covered manner to the passages which were to be taken. At the beginning of the course, every platoon leader was given a road sketch (see sketch) by the chief battle umpire, along with a list of those involved and a battle order. All the most important points were shown in the sketch. Among other things, the battle order contained the following assignments: "... Enemy forces have entrenched themselves to the right of road A-B, and behind the [E. L. Regulierung] canal. They are trying to disrupt traffic in the direction A-B. Both bridges outside the village in the direction B and the bridge over the canal have been blown up. You are ordered to proceed with your platoon in direction B and to clean up the left side of the road, and then to cross the canal with whatever means can be found there.

Starting on the outskirts of A, the right side of the road is held by enemy forces for a length of 1000 meters. You have to move forward in such a way that you do not suffer any losses from enemy forces. At the same time, the following assignments are to be carried out: Under reciprocal fire cover, you have to move for starting point (1) to the opposite side of the road, and by using the means of advancement found there to cross the reservoir behind the bulwark. Then you are to reach the marked section of the bank. You have to watch out for terrain (3) which is mined to your right and to your left. Further movement is to take place on the left side of the road in the direction B. About 500 meters beyond the village outskirts, every fighter must complete the aimed throwing of hand grenades against the entrenched enemy on the opposite side of the road (under simulated combat conditions.)

Behind the inn (5), a long distance throwing of hand grenades must be carried out. The bordering exposed terrain in direction B has to be crossed by crawling or creeping. Following this, every soldier has to fire his air gun three times at a target (6) ...

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After crossing the canal (7) a march will begin in the direction indicated (8) ... "

The march destinations were given out only after the crossing of the canal. During the operation, a commander from another unit was assigned to every platoon. His job was to act as an umpire.

Group commanders took over the job of evaluating and ascertaining results at various stations (see table.)

In both the fixing and the manner of ascertainment, we took into consideration the different degrees of difficulty in the various exercises, and further made a conversion of the assessment factors to a point system. In order to achieve both a fast and a conscientious evaluation, every platoon leader received a list of participants. The umpire used this list to write down the achievements of every fighter. These lists served at the same time as a basis for the evaluation of conditions for obtaining the Many Campaign Badge of the GST.

Even back in 1960, we had already developed a similar stretch for overcoming natural obstacles, and thereby we worked the conquering of natural obstacles as planned in the training program more significantly into the total program of complex training. It is easy to see that there are similar possibilities to be found everywhere for battle course and the overcoming of natural obstacles.

In my opinion, the variety of natural obstacles and their being overcome better represents the ideal training conditions than normal obstacle courses. Also, the training process is made more interesting in this way. Naturally, preparations for such an operation demand a lot of work. After the establishment of the stretch, it is still necessary to work out and establish whatever is needed by way of important equipment. Likewise the setting up and taking down of the necessary objects demands good organization. But this work is very valuable. And besides this, there is also the possibility of reducing the use of equipment to a minimum.

A weakness does show up, however, in the fact that we only established the four march destinations according to a map. Each collective group had to march in one of these directions, and we miscalculated in our time planning. The forest terrain which had to be crossed was covered with so many different water courses that the time period was considerably greater than had been originally planned. In this particular stretch, a great many detours had to be taken.

In spite of this weakness, our complex training for the first quarter of 1961 was a complete success. With every new training period, the fighters participate more actively in improving the training period organization. This time we noticed in particular a high degree of challenge and a readiness for combat on the part of every single fighter. Thus carried along by a good collective spirit, and joined with excellent fighting spirit and courage, our men are able to perform all their complicated jobs without difficulty.

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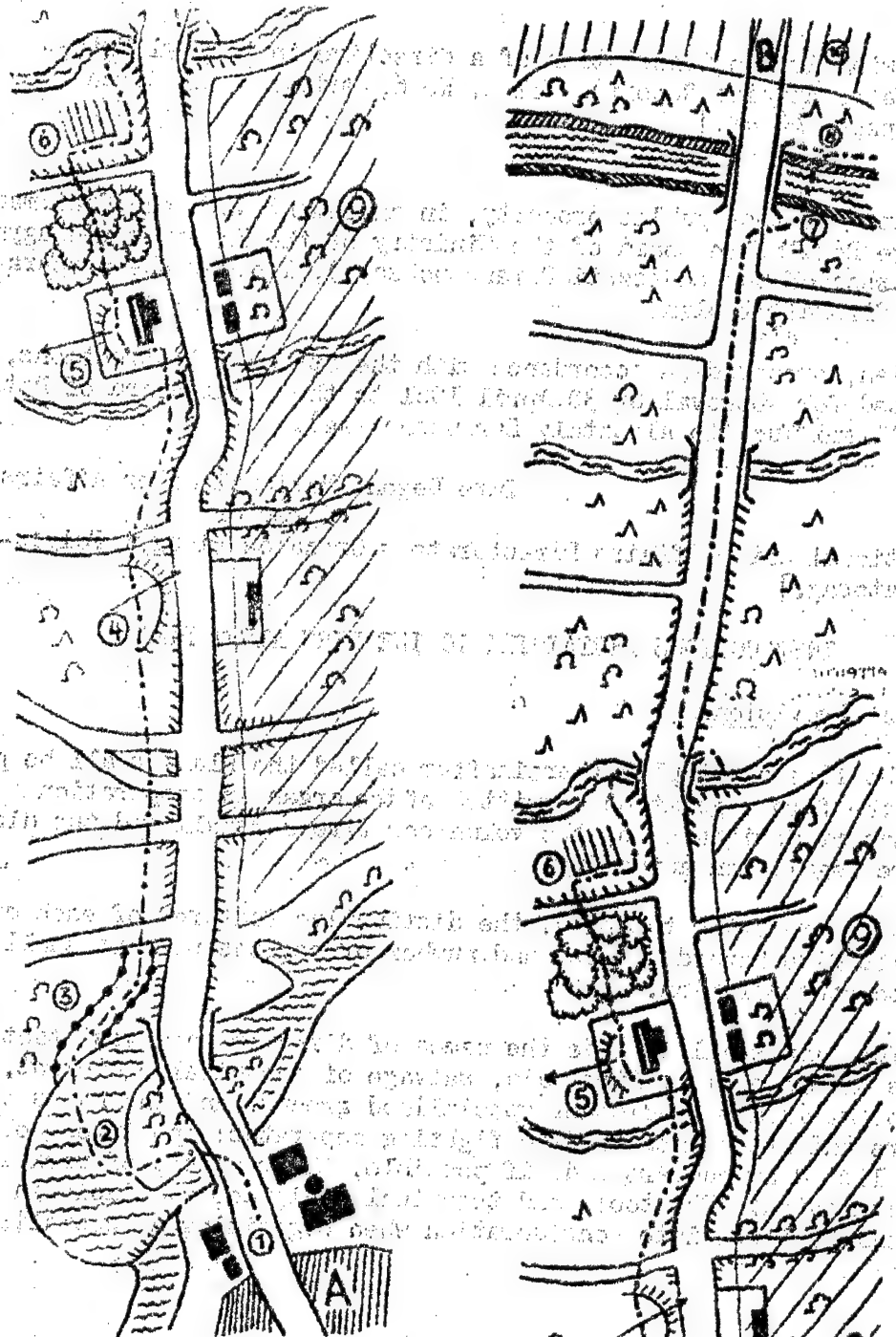
REMARKS: For the assessment of numbers 2 and 6 a special point system was worked out for the evaluation of the average time for purposes of clarity. According to the system every fighter was judged in terms of an average time of 0.5 minutes 100 plus points, and this then was graded. After 2.5 minutes there were no more points, etc.

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<u>TABLE</u>			
Current Number.	Exercise.	Assessment Factor.	Means of Evaluating
1. Participants in battle order.	Number of Participants.	$\frac{\text{Participants plus Participants minus.}}{=}$	% Points.
2. Crossing Reservoir.	Average time per fighter.	$\frac{\text{Duration in minutes Participants - minus.}}{=}$	Average duration per fighter.
3. Aimed throwing of Hand Grenades.	Number of Hits.	$\frac{\text{Number of hits X 100 Participants.}}{=}$	% Points.
4. Distance throwing of Hand Grenades.	Average Distance.	$\frac{\text{Total meters Number of participants.}}{=}$	Average distance in meters = points.
5. Air Gun Firing.	Number of Bull's Eyes.	$\frac{\text{Total Number of Bull's eyes Number of participants.}}{=}$	Average number of hits X 3 - points.
6. Crossing the Canal	Average time per fighter.	$\frac{\text{Time in minutes Participants}}{=}$	Average time per fighter.
7. Exercises on Terrain.	Losses (unpire declares person to be unfit for combat).	$\frac{\text{For every fighter declared unfit for combat}}{=}$	25 minus points.
8. March according to the indicated destination.	Differences in meters from central point.	$\frac{\text{For differences up to 10 meters -- 25 plus points for every central station. For each added meter of deviation -- 1 minus points.}}{=}$	

SECRET

THE TUNNELS OF THE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD ARE LOCATED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:



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HUNGARY

DIRECTIVE ON THE PREPARATION OF A FIRE ALERT PLAN IN ORGANS UNDER
THE SUPERVISION OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL WATER AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE

[Following is the translation of a directive in Vizugyi Ertes-
ito (Water Affairs Report), Vol 8, No 6, Budapest, 21 March
1961, pages 44-45.]

To better protect public property, in agreement with the Chairman
of the Fire Regulation Board of the Ministry of the Interior (Belugymini-
szterium Orszagos Tuzremdeszeti Parancsnoksaga), I order the prepara-
tion of a fire alert plan.

The plan, prepared in accordance with the attached instructions, must
be submitted for approval by 30 April 1961 to the Local Board of National
Firemen (Allami Tuzolto Alosztaly Parancsnoksag).

Imre Degen, National Water Affairs
Director

[Note: National Water Affairs Directorate = Orszagos Vizugyi Foigaz-
gatosag.]

INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO THE FIRE ALERT PLAN

I. General Provisions

1. The fire alert plan (hereinafter called the Plan) shall be pre-
pared by the fire regulation committee of the organ in cooperation
with an expert designated by the volunteer fire marshall and the dis-
trict fire regulation authority.

2. When preparing the plan, the distinctive features of each organ,
such as its fire hazards, area, and number of persons present shall be
taken into consideration.

3. The plan shall include the names of directors and assistant
directors of the police, first aid, salvage of technical equipment,
salvage of materials, and other specialized groups, and the names of
messengers and attendants of fire fighting apparatus; appointed workers
shall be listed by numbers and, if possible, their places of work shall
also be indicated. The tools and technical equipment available in the
organ shall be taken into consideration when organizing a specialized
group.

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4. A layout map of the area of the organ shall be attached to the plan; the scale of the map shall be 1:200, 1:500, or 1:1000, depending on the size of the area. The name of each establishment of the organ and the materials processed or stored in the organ shall appear on the map in addition to a statement of whether the organ belongs to group I, II, or III from the standpoint of fire hazards. Water outlets shall be indicated on the maps with standard symbols.

5. The plan shall be submitted in duplicate to the local board of national firemen for approval. One copy of the approved plan and its attachments, placed in a sealed envelope, shall be located on the premises of the organ and, in case of fire, shall be handed to the marshal of the State Fire Department on his arrival. The other copy of the approved plan and its attachments shall be kept by the fire regulation secretary of the organ. All changes made from time to time shall be included in the written plan.

II. Fire Signals

1. Fire signalling equipment shall be used as soon as there is a fire on the premises of the organ. The volunteer fire marshal, the local board of national firemen, the fire regulation secretary, and the director of the organ shall immediately be notified of the fire and its size by the foreman, chief warehouse attendant, or whoever is in charge of the area where a fire breaks out.

The board of volunteer firemen shall immediately notify all workers who are appointed to serve in a specialized group in accordance with the plan to meet at the previously appointed assembly places.

2. The workers of the organ shall be informed of the fire-signal method to be used with the equipment available.

III. Function of Volunteer Firemen

1. Volunteer firemen shall meet at the appointed place and the messengers shall report to the volunteer fire marshal when a fire alarm is sounded. The volunteer fire marshal shall undertake to extinguish the fire immediately, making use of all forces, equipment and tools at his disposal. At the same time, he shall also give appropriate orders to each specialized group formed for such an emergency.

2. There shall be at least two messengers near the fire marshal at all times during fire-fighting operations.

IV. Directing the Fire-Fighting Equipment

After the fire alarm is sounded, there shall be messengers on duty at the entrance in order to receive the fire-fighting equipment and direct it to the water outlets.

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V. Ensuring Adequate Water Supply

The attendants at fire-fighting apparatus shall immediately prepare the underground and above-ground fire hydrants and cisterns when the alarm is sounded. They shall open the fire hydrants, connect the hoses and remove the access covers of cisterns, wells, etc. At the same time they shall examine the roads leading to the water supply and remove any possible obstacles.

VI. Disconnecting Electric Current

The electrician on duty shall disconnect all electric current when a fire alarm is sounded; in case he is not present, this duty shall be performed by the worker in charge of the electrical equipment. During the time of fire fighting, the fire marshal shall indicate how to disconnect electric current.

VII. Handling Fire-Fighting Apparatus

The attendants of fire-fighting apparatus, pump operators, etc., shall obey the fire marshal during the time of fire fighting.

VIII. Functions of Specialized Groups

The specialized groups indicated in Section I, Paragraph 3, shall perform the special tasks for which they were trained. In case the special services of one group are not needed, the workers of this group shall be employed wherever they can be profitably used.

IX. Miscellaneous Provisions

1. Either the volunteer fire marshal or the fire regulation secretary (if there are no volunteer firemen) shall check the equipment, materials and tools, in order that these be in good condition and at hand in case of fire.

2. The workers of the organ shall be informed of the functions outlined in the plan.

3. In accordance with the plan, there shall be a fire drill every six months. The director of the organ shall inform the chief fire regulation authority and the OVF (Országos Vízügyi Főigazgatóság -- National Water Affairs Directorate) of the time of the fire drill.

4. The OVF may order a trial fire drill, with the concurrence of the director of the organ, in order to better supervise preparations for the fire drill. The chief fire regulation authority shall be informed of the fire drill.

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5. In case of fire, the volunteer fire marshal directs the fire-fighting operations. In case National Firemen come to the scene of the fire, the National Fire Marshal directs the operations. The director of fire-fighting operations shall be obeyed by all workers of the organ.

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NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR DETECTING BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

[Following is the translation of an article by Lieutenant Colonel (M. D.) Lajos Thiry in Honvedorvos (Army Doctor), Vol XIII, No 1, Budapest, 1961, pages 1-8.]

Biological warfare (BW) is carried out with living organisms or their toxins.

The various biological weapons can be harmful insects, protozoans, fungi, bacteria, rickettsiae, viruses, bacterial toxins, plant hormones and carcinogenic materials.

BW creates artificial epidemics. Artificial epidemics are those mass diseases that are observed after atomic or chemical attack.

It is very significant to detect whether the enemy uses BW. (1) This is a very complicated thing to detect. The effect of nuclear weapons can be easily detected by Geiger counters, the use of chemical weapons can be confirmed by relatively fast chemical methods, but the detection of BW requires long and cumbersome biological laboratory experiments.

The detection of BW starts already in peacetime. It is a task for intelligence agents and scientists. The defense against BW is not a purely military or a purely civilian task, but a combined one.

Detection of BW affects military counterattacks, subsequent military movements, troop movements, troop changes and military BW defense maneuvers. Knowledge of the bacteria used is useful, for we can use antibiotics, vaccinations and sanitary measures.

There is a direct and an indirect way of detection. The indirect method involves clinical and tissue findings, obtaining documents and materials, and interrogation of POWs or the population. The direct method finds the bacterium itself.

Alas, progress in epidemics and bacteriological diagnostics does not catch up with the military inventions. Aside of this sad fact, BW-detecting laboratories are frequently moving, which increases the difficulties inherent in the diagnosis itself.

The methods of detecting are morphological, culture, biochemical and immunobiological. These methods point to the probability of the presence of one or another species but do not give foolproof identification.

There has been a trend in biological diagnostics which used only one or two tests for identification. These tests involved the serological reactions of the enteral bacteria. This was thought to be enough because of the very specificity of the serological reactions. Kauffmann (2) found in 1955 that even the most specific reactions in the diagnostics of the enteral bacteria give a satisfactory reaction only when are confirmed by concurrent culture and biochemical reactions.

The chief goal of the classical and other methods is to decrease the errors of diagnostics. These methods do not satisfy, however, the

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demands of quickness and mobility. Hence, BW detection methods can be sorted into four groups: the classical, the accelerated, the fast diagnostical, and the express diagnostical methods.

The classical, standardized methods give the most accurate results but are laboratory-bound and demand much time, labor and materials. We have worked out methods to produce about 20 dried nutritional soils as well as methods for drying. We supply mobile and stationary camp laboratories with these soils (3).

The accelerated methods are based on the classical ones, are also laboratory-bound, and demanding of time, material and labor, but they give results 10-12 hours sooner. These use the various polytrop nutritional soils, such as the Nogrady (4), Rodler (5) and Thiry (6) H-Poly-T polytrop soils. The latter one is our broadest range soil for it gives seven properties of the better-known bacteria with only one vaccination in a test-tube.

The fast diagnostical methods also require laboratory equipment, but they differ from the classical methods both in form and in principle. The diagnosis time is significantly shorter but since the sampling, transportation and processing takes the same amount of time, the gain is only 1-1½ days. These methods are much more suited to BW detection than the classical methods. They include various biochemical and culture micro methods and employ infrared and fluorescence microscopy. We worked out a general micro method which gives the 25 most important biochemical reactions of the bacteria in 10-18 hours instead of the average 4-5 days needed for these tests before (7).

The express-diagnostical methods differ from the classical ones both in form and in principle. They do not require laboratory equipment. The processes are simple and can be carried out by the sick bed or at the source of the epidemic. There is no time loss in the transportation of the samples. Time gained is high: 2-5 days. The great disadvantage is that these methods detect only 1-2 bacteria. They are fine as a quick information test but need confirmation.

Lately several new sampling and detecting methods have been worked out. In the following I will group and discuss them.

New Methods for Sampling Liquid and Gaseous Materials

Of the new liquid sampling methods Zsigmondy-Kruse's (9,10), Rossovskaya's (11) and Rakhilina's (12) processes are outstanding. The filtering is done on a regular Seitz or Zsigmondy filter equipped with a colloid membrane. The pore size of the membrane can be influenced by the ether-alcohol-acetone ratio used. The method is simple, quick, and can be performed in the camp. Further testing can be combined with dyeing and culture and even with phagolysis. Its only drawback is that the filter is manufactured only abroad.

The bacteria content of gaseous material, such as air, fog or smoke can be sampled by several new methods. Vlodavetz (13) groups the methods as qualitative and quantitative.

Qualitative methods are sedimentation and trapping in dense

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media. Quantitative methods are filtration, aspiration through liquid media and trapping in dense media.

We are presently interested in the Kovacs's modified impinger (14). This is a variation of the drasselization method. This is very simple and a hand pump can be used. The gas sample can be washed right away into an enriching liquid, into a nutrient soup or in a Tyrode solution. It can be used in the field. The obtained bacteria are in a suspension and can be determined both by classical or fast methods.

Matveyev's aero-microbiological fixator (15) directs the bacteria onto an agar slide by air stream. The fixed bacteria can again be determined by classical or fast methods. This is a cumbersome method.

Rechmensky's aero-centrifuge (16) also uses an agar slide onto which the bacteria are directed by revolving ventilation blades. This is useful for checking the air of operating rooms and other closed areas. It requires electricity and special machinery, hence is a relatively cumbersome method which can be adapted to field use only with difficulty.

Krotov's slit-machine (17) gives exact numerical data. Its essence is a rotating disc which has a slit through which air enters. It resembles Matveyev's method and also requires electricity. It is a cumbersome method and can be adapted to field use only with difficulty. The battery-operated version is good for field service. (13)

Berry's electroprecipitation method (18) uses electric agar slides, between which an air stream is slowly passed. Positively charged bacteria precipitate on the negatively charged slide and vice versa. This is a cumbersome method which can be probably used only in standard bacteriological laboratories.

The common principle of filtration methods is to pass air through a filter which catches the microbes. The filter can then be washed or put into a liquid nutrient directly. This is a very simple method and can be used in the field. There are fibrous filters (Frankland and Katz use cotton, Torloni uses filter paper, Bessan uses asbestos); membrane filters (Kruse); and soluble filters (Mitchell's gelatine and Vanini's sodium glutamate). (13)

New Bacteriological Detection Methods

Their number is very great and even a sketchy description is difficult. There are, however, several methods that are interesting in their potential usefulness in BW detection.

Of the morphological methods the IR absorption, the fluorescence microscopic and the Marder method should be mentioned. The principle of the first method is special absorption given by the bacterium's body in the 3-12 micron range. Work in this field was done by Barer (19), Stevenson and Levine (20), Kenner (21) and Haynes (22). The method gives a faster and more specific reaction than biochemical or morphological tests according to the authors. Since it is an extremely sensitive and labor-demanding method as well as requiring special methods and equipment, it is difficult to envisage its use in the field.

The fluorescent microscopic method is an interesting combination

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of morphological and immunobiological methods. Fluorescent material is connected to an antibody (serum). This antibody is now let to react with the bacterium in question. The antibody attaches itself to the appropriate bacteria, whose fluorescence can now be observed with microscopes having special filters. The method combines the speed of the morphological methods with the specificity of immunological reactions. It was first used by Coons (24) but the idea was Haitenger and Oster's (23). It is too early to tell whether it will be useful out in the field.

Marder (26) does a short breeding and dyeing of the membrane-filtered bacteria and applies morphological tests. It is a quick, simple and elegant method, but due to its purely morphological character it has only a directional value in diagnostics.

Of the new breeding methods, Zsigmondy's and Kruse's filtering and Silverstolpe's centrifuged microcolony methods stand out. Sordelli's (27), Lorber's (28) and Thiry's (6,7) express-diagnostical methods should also be mentioned.

The filtered bacteria -- whether obtained by Zsigmondy-Kruse's, (9,10), Rossovskaya's, (11) or Rakhlina's filters -- are bred by placing the membrane on a solid and possibly elective nutrient soil. Incubation follows. Due to capillary activity the dissolved material inside the soil gets absorbed into the membrane and hence becomes accessible to the bacteria. The colonies can be easily observed.

In the Silverstolpe method there is an opening at the bottom of the centrifuge tube which is closed by a plug having a plate-shaped hollow. The suspension obtained during centrifuging is collected in this hollow. This concentrated suspension is put on a slide having egg-white [probably used as a binder]. The mixture is bred for a short time in an elective or in an enriching nutrient soil. The developed microcolonies are dyed.

Sordelli (27) uses a tellur larynx tampon to detect diptheria bacillus. Lorber (28) uses a pocket thermostat. Both methods are express-diagnostical and can be performed at the sickbed or at the source of epidemic.

Such express diagnostics can be served by Ecco, Chol-Trop and H-Polytrop-H nutrient soils. (6,8) These powdered soils are very elective and highly differentiating. They detect coli bacilli, enterococci, cholera vibrios and anthrax from water and washing liquids in 10-12 hours at the source of the epidemic and without the need for a laboratory. They would be ideal for field use if we had to deal with these bacteria only. Alas, we do not yet have a soil for the breeding of many important bacteria.

Of the new biochemical methods only the micro methods are of interest to us.

Based on the researches of Knox (29), Synder (30), T. M. Cook (31,32), Weaver (33), G. T. Cook (34,35), Clarke and Cowan (36), Prugh (37), Frazier (38), Singer (39), Wallace (40) and others we found a method (26) which gives all the important biochemical properties of a suspended bacterium in 10-18 hours instead of the 4-5 days needed before. The method does not call for expensive equipment and seems to be suitable

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for field use.

There is a tremendous number of serological tests. Most of them are based on a new application of the complement-bond reaction. They will not be discussed here. It is, however, worthwhile to mention a carbon-absorption method and Kravchenko-Sokolova's (41) red blood corpuscle-absorption method. The principle of them is the absorption of the antigen in question on red blood corpuscles or on colloidal carbon particles. Reading this with specific plasmas [or serums] we get a sensitive, quick and visible agglutination reaction. Reaction is specific in both cases. The drawback is the difficult production of the antigen and the hapten. It is possible that we will be able to adopt these methods for field use.

In Vidal-Weil-Prevot-Seidel-Diehm's handbook there are several agglutination and precipitation methods, which though classic, are of use because of their quickness and specificity. Allergy tests, such as the mallein-test, can also be of use.

Last, I want to mention Levina's (42) and Meissel's phagolytic luminescence methods which breed the membrane-filtered bacteria microcolinally. Dyeing the colonies with acridine orange follows. Finally, a specific phagolysis is done on the colonies. The authors claim only 16-18 hours processing time. The method is very sensitive but requires a great deal of labor and is not likely to be useful in the field.

It can be seen from the above that there is no one general method to detect all the bacteria and most methods have disadvantages. Therefore, we invented a new, general testing method. We also designed a small laboratory which can be carried in a briefcase. This laboratory is able to carry out all the classical tests right at the source of the epidemics. The laboratory uses dried and powdered soils whose production was also worked out by us.

Major Dr. Mikos Simon and Lt Col Dr. Peter Geck assisted in the compilation of the references.

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STATUTES OF THE HUNGARIAN HOME DEFENSE SPORT FEDERATION (MHS)

[Following is the translation of the statutes of the MHS as contained in RFE Item 4535/60, pages 2-20.]

1. The name of the Association shall be the Hungarian Home Defense Sport Federation (MHS). It is a mass defense organization created by the Hungarian working people, on a voluntary basis. It is in close cooperation with the MSZMP (Magyar Szocialista Munkaspárt -- Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party), the KISZ (Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség -- Communist Youth League), the partisan league, the armed forces, as well as the official organs of sports and education. Its highest authority is the Ministry of Defense.

2. The purpose of the Federation is to promote cherishing and strengthening of the armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic and to prepare the broad masses of the working people for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

3. The main objectives of the Federation are:

a) Dissemination of information regarding the decisions of the MSZMP and the Worker-Peasant Government; education of its members and the population at large in the spirit of proletarian internationalism; teaching love for our country and our party; showing steadfast friendship toward the liberator, the Soviet Union, and the people's democracies; teaching hate of the enemy within and outside our borders, and fostering the awareness of the necessity of defending the country.

b) To popularize defense sports among its members and among the population, to broaden their military knowledge, to prepare the youth for the service, and to draw ex-servicemen into the Federation's activities.

c) To foster and maintain the revolutionary and patriotic traditions of our history and the memory of the people's glorious freedom fights.

d) To intensify, through political enlightenment, devotion to our armed forces, especially in young people about to be drafted.

e) To participate in the dissemination of information concerning civil anti-air and atomic defense, the effect of weapons of mass destruction and modes of protection against them.

f) To promote with the funds available to it, scientific research and the fulfillment of the plans of the people's economy; and to participate actively in mass movements serving popular causes.

4. In order to fulfill these tasks the Federation organizes courses for the teaching of the various specialized subjects (in the form of clubs, sport teams), contests, lectures and meets. It will create institutions that may be needed to teach the various special subjects. It will publish newspapers, magazines, books, posters and teaching aids, make films and

[Erratum, should read "internationalism"]

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prepare publications, and will promote films. It maintains contact with fraternal organizations in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and with other international organizations. It will reward members, activists, local groups and presidiums having outstanding records. It operates with the help of a far-flung network of activists.

5. The Federation is a legal body. Its activities cover the whole of the People's Republic of Hungary. It has its own banner and badge approved by the national conference.

6. The Federation may be disbanded by the following:

- a) decision of the national conference;
- b) decree of the Council of Ministers.

Members, Members's Rights and Responsibilities

7. The membership's main strength is constituted by those ex-officers and noncommissioned officers who stood their ground during the counterrevolution, those having been awarded the "Worker-Peasant Power Commemorative Medal," as well as long-standing members, instructors, activists and ex-servicemen.

All Hungarian citizens over 14 years of age, who are loyal to our people's democracy, participate in the building of the socialist fatherland, accept and conform to the rules and decisions of the Federation, and pay dues regularly are eligible to become members of the Federation.

8. Admission of members is done on an individual basis, upon written application. The Board of local organizations acts on admissions, which are confirmed by the membership meeting. Club members are admitted by the meeting of club members and admission is confirmed by the executive committee (presidium). New admissions come in effect after the decision regarding admission is confirmed.

9. Membership ceases as follows:

- a) upon voluntary relinquishment;
- b) upon expulsion;
- c) in case of death; and
- d) in case the member fails to pay dues for one year through

his fault.

10. Responsibilities of members:

a) To protect and support the government of the people's democracy, to guard the arms and property of the Federation, to strengthen and protect socialist property, and to behave in an exemplary manner and work well.

b) To participate in the activities of his local group (club), and to carry out the decisions of higher authorities.

c) To explain and familiarize the objectives and work of the Federation.

d) To deepen his political and military knowledge, to guard the moral and political standards of the Federation, and to strive for organizational and political unity within the organization.

e) To submit to discipline as required at airports, firing ranges, competitions and training, and to carry out the instructions of leaders.

f) The member must report to the Board when he leaves one

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local group and joins another.

11. Rights of the member:

a) To participate in deliberations concerning the Federation's operation and in decision making.

b) To participate in the election of the Federation's executive committees both as elector and as eligible. (Members may be elected into executive committees from age 18.)

c) To participate in all discussions concerning his work or behavior.

d) To submit a question, criticism, complaint or suggestion to the elected organs up to the national conference.

Means of Training Adopted by the Federation

To those who actively participate in the promotion of the Federation or achieve outstanding results in sports, the executive committees may express their appreciation by:

a) Word of mouth or in writing;

b) Diploma of merit;

c) Gift of money or other present; and

d) Recommendation for the medal founded by the national presidium, or for Government honors.

13. The elected organs may confer honors upon presidia, local groups and clubs under their authority in the form of diplomas of merit, banners, cups, training equipment, and various valuable objects.

14. Local groups and clubs may be presented with Federation banners by employees of factories, institutions and offices, or by the inhabitants of villages or towns.

15. The Federation trains its members to submit to discipline, which they pledge to voluntarily. Convincing methods of collective training are applied against violators of discipline.

16. The following disciplinary measures may be used against those who neglect their duties or violate the regulations of the Federation constitution.

a) Admonition;

b) Reprimand;

c) Public reprimand, barring from training and participation in contests for a specified period of time;

☒ d) Missing from the original text. Trans. 7

e) Suspension from office for a specified period of time; and

f) In case of repeated or serious offense, expulsion from the

Federation.

17. Decisions concerning disciplinary action are made by the full meeting of members of local organizations and by superior organizations. Approval of the immediate competent authority is necessary for suspension from office and for expulsion from the Federation. An appeal may be lodged against disciplinary action to the National Conference. The organ issuing the decision has the right to uphold its decision during the investigation following the appeal.

a) The higher authority has the responsibility of conducting extensive investigations in connection with the appeals, recommendations

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and comments, and to make respective decisions at the next session.

b) Disciplinary action involving members of the presidium, or of the executive and control committees, may be brought only by the competent presidium or executive or control committee. Approval from the immediate higher authority is necessary for the decision to take effect.

c) In case the error is corrected and the member shows good work results, he may request -- or the board and higher authority may initiate -- the rescission of the corrective measure. An expelled member may, provided he has good achievements in other respects, apply for readmission into the Federation after two years. In such cases the decision is up to the higher authority.

Structure and National Organizations of the MHS

18. The MHS is based on the principle of democratic centralism. In keeping with this principle:

a) collective leadership must prevail in the functioning of the elected leadership of the Federation, while individual responsibility of leadership must be established in special training areas;

b) subordinate organs must execute the decisions of higher organs; and

c) the various organs of the Federation make decisions by simple majority vote. The will of the majority is compulsory for the minority.

19. The structure of the Federation consists of plant, territorial and office organizations. The presidia of Budapest and of megye, jaras, cities, and plant organizations constitute the higher authority for organizations within their respective areas.

20. The required quorum for the National Conference, the delegates' conference and the meetings of elected bodies is the presence of at least two thirds of the membership. If no decision can be arrived at due to lack of quorum, another meeting must be convened within 14 days; decision-making at this time is in order, regardless of the number of members present.

21. Elected bodies of the MHS are as follows:

a) National Conference;

b) National Presidium, National Control Committee;

c) National Executive Committee;

d) Delegates' Conference from Budapest, megye, jaras, city, and plant organizations;

e) The presidia of Budapest and the megye, and their control committees;

f) The executive committees of Budapest and the megye;

g) The presidia and control committees of jaras, cities, and large plants; and

h) club and local presidia and control committees.

The National Conference

22. The National Conference is the highest authority of the MHS, convened every four years by the national presidium. The national presidium may convene extraordinary conferences upon its own initiative or upon the request of at least one third of the membership.

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23. Functions of the National Conference:

- a) To elect the national presidium for the coming four year period (45-55 persons) and the national control committee (9-11 persons);
- b) To discuss and evaluate the reports of the national presidium and control committee;
- c) To determine the Federation's tasks for the period until the next Conference; and
- d) To approve the statutes, the badge and the banner of the Federation.

The National Presidium

24. Directs the functions of the Federation in the period between two conferences; represents the Federation toward the party, the government, and various mass organizations. All members have equal rights. The National Presidium meets at least once every six-months. It is responsible for its actions to the National Conference.

25. Functions of the National Presidium:

- a) To determine the number of delegates participating in the National Conference in proportion to the number of organizations and members;
- b) To elect a chairman and deputy chairmen from among its members, as well as the National Executive Committee (17-19 persons);
- c) To admit, in special cases, new members to the Presidium, during the interim period. The ratio of such members may not exceed 25 percent of the elected members;
- d) To have the right to introduce changes in the statutes of the Federation; however, such modifications must be submitted to the National Conference for approval;
- e) To pass approval on the Federation's plans concerning political, military and sport training; and
- f) To appoint Department Heads of the National Presidium and the editor-in-chief of the Federation's magazine.

The National Control Committee

Elected for four years. It is responsible to the National Presidium for its functioning. It is in session according to need but at least four times annually. It elects a chairman and deputy chairman from among its members.

27. Rights of the committee, throughout all the Federation's organizations, include the following:

- a) To supervise the execution of the decisions of higher organs, the management of material and financial resources obtained from budgetary and local sources, and the regular payment of membership dues; and
- b) To promote, by pointing out mistakes, the fulfillment of plans and compliance to discipline; to further individual responsibility as well as the devising of more efficient methods of administration and management; to weed out red tape.

28. Between two National Conferences, the National Control Committee submits its conclusions, experiences and recommendations to the National Presidium and the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the

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National Control Committee or his deputy participates, in an advisory capacity, in the sessions of the National Presidium and the National Executive Committee. In certain instances, the National Control Committee has the right to impart its comments to the Federation's supervisory authority.

29. Members of the National Control Committee are not permitted to hold membership in the National Presidium simultaneously.

The National Executive Committee

30. The National Executive Committee directs the Federation during the interim period between sessions of the National Presidium. It holds bi-monthly meetings.

a) Prepares, and makes recommendation for, the Federation's budget; revises and approves the statutes of social sport associations as well as the operative regulations of the reserve officers' division and clubs;

b) Makes decisions with regard to cadres within its authority;

c) Works along with KISZ, and with military, government and community organizations in the interest of successful functioning;

d) Determines the number of paid employees of the Federation and of the departments of the Presidium. Makes recommendations concerning the appointment of department heads and of the editor-in-chief of the Federation's magazine;

e) Passes approval -- suspends or dissolves, if warranted -- on lower leading organizations; it has the right to appoint, for a three-months period, temporary local boards;

f) Evolves and organizes the propaganda activities of the Federation. Publishes newspapers, magazines, texts, movies and other propaganda material;

g) Provides extension training in political and methodological subjects for the paid employees, community leaders and special instructors;

h) Organizes national championship contests, parades, exhibitions. Authorizes sports achievements as Federation records;

i) In conformance with the statutes, maintains contact with international sport organizations, sending representatives to conferences, championships and other meets; and

j) Experts continuous supervision over the payment of membership dues.

Budapest and Megye Organizations of the MHS

31. The Federation's supervisory authority in Budapest and in the megye are the Delegates' Conference, convened bi-annually by the competent Boards. The number of participants is determined by the megye board.

32. Functions of the Delegates' Conference:

a) Discusses the reports of the Presidium and the executive committee;

b) Determines the tasks for the period between two Delegates' Conference;

c) Elects the board, of 25-55 members, and the executive committee, of 7-9 members, who will be in charge of directing the activities of the Budapest and megye organizations;

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- d) Elects delegates to the national conference; and
- e) Holds extraordinary meetings when ordered by the supervisory authority, or requested by one-third of the membership, or considered necessary by the Presidium.

Budapest and Megye Boards

33. The Budapest and megye boards are the leading bodies between two Delegates Conference. They represent the Federation toward the party, government agencies and the various mass organizations. The Boards hold meetings every six months.

- a) Provide for the execution of the decisions of supervisory authorities;
- b) Determine, within their own territory, the objectives of political and military training and sports activities. Elect from among their members the chairman and deputy chairmen, as well as the executive committee (13-17 persons), expecting them to report on their work at board meetings; and

- c) Appoint board department heads.

Budapest and Megye Control Committees

34. Budapest and megye control committees are elected by the delegates' conference. They are responsible to the delegates' Conference and to the National Presidium. Meetings are held as deemed necessary, but at least four times a year. The chairman and deputy chairmen are elected from among the committee's members. Members of the control committee may not hold membership in the presidium. The functions of the committee within its own territory are as follows:

- a) Supervises the execution of the decisions of higher authorities, management of material and financial means provided from the budget and by local resources, and the payment of membership dues.

- b) Promotes planned operation and discipline by pointing up mistakes. Assures effectiveness of individual responsibility, avoidance of red tape, and the development of efficient methods of administration and management. During the period between two delegates' conference, Budapest and megye control committees submit the results of their work, the experiences gained and recommendations formulated to the Budapest and megye boards and executive committees. The chairman or his appointed representative participates in an advisory capacity in meetings of the presidium and the executive committee. In justified instances, the Budapest and megye control committees may communicate their comments directly to the national executive committee.

Budapest and Megye Executive Committees

35. The executive committee is the leading body of its territory between two sessions of the presidium.

- a) The executive committee holds bi-monthly meetings. Special meetings are called when ordered by higher authority, if requested by one-third of the board members, or if deemed necessary by the chairman.

- b) It enforces the execution of the decisions of higher authorities.

- c) Within its own territory, it plans for political and military training as well as sport activities, and sees to the execution of

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these plans in the specified time span.

d) Directs and supervises the political, military and sport training of organizations, clubs, and airfields within its territory and directs the management of these organizations; and controls the fulfillment of approved plans and the observation of budgetary limits.

e) Authorizes organizations within its competence. It has the right to appoint temporary boards, for a three-month period. In justified instances, makes recommendation to the National Executive Committee for the dissolution of an organization. (The National Executive Committee is authorized to dissolve lower organizations.)

f) Makes recommendations regarding the appointment of board department heads.

g) In accordance with the decisions of the National Executive Committee, it publishes and distributes various printed propaganda material as well as visual aids. Organizes exhibitions and lectures.

h) Establishes cooperation between itself and the KISZ, as well as with military, municipal, government and community organs.

i) Manages and popularizes sport achievements within its territory, establishing the top records for each territory.

j) Based on the objectives determined for each year, offers pre-draft training to youth before recruitment and to those rejected for service; helps maintain and enhance the military know-how of officers in the reserve.

k) It is responsible for its activities to its board and the elected higher organs; submits regular reports to the National Executive Committee and its proper board.

l) Is in charge of the material and financial resources of the organization, sees to it that these are used in the most economical and effective manner, and that they are maintained and increased through community effort. Supervises at regular intervals the status of membership dues collection.

MHS Organizations in Cities, Jaras, and Industrial Enterprises

36. The supreme authority of territorial organizations in cities, jaras, and industrial plants are the delegates' conferences. These are convened once a year. The number of delegates to attend is determined by the executive committees of Budapest and the megye. The functions of the delegates' conference are as follows:

a) To elect the board (9-11 persons) in charge of everyday activities, the control committee (3-5 persons) for its territory, and the delegates to the Budapest and megye delegates' conferences.

b) To discuss the board's report and to determine future tasks.

c) If ordered by the higher authority, or requested by one-third of the membership, or deemed necessary by the presidium, holds special meetings.

Jaras, City and Plant Boards

37. Between two delegates' conferences, the activities of the Federation are directed by boards. The board represent the Federation toward the party, government agencies and the various mass organizations.

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The number of board members is determined by the territorial executive committee. The boards meet bi-monthly; they hold special meetings if ordered by the higher authority, requested by one-third of the members, or deemed necessary by the chairman. The chairman and deputy chairmen are elected from among board members. The board appoints department heads. The functions of the board are as follows:

a) To interpret, within its own territory, the military policies of the party and government. To this end, it conducts extensive propaganda.

b) Provides for the execution of the decisions of higher authorities.

c) Establishes local organizations and, if feasible, clubs. Directs and organizes the political and military training and sports activities of the local groups, keeps records of the Federation's membership.

d) Maintains cooperation between the KISZ, and organizations of the army, municipality, government, and the community, in the interest of successful functioning.

e) Works out the plans for political and military training and for sports activities, taking into consideration both the objectives outlined by the central organization as well as the local possibilities; and makes provisions for adequate organization and timely completion.

f) Discusses and approves reports on the objectives and activities of local organizations under its authority.

g) Organizes contests and sports demonstrations based on a contest schedule. Authorizes and registers the best records achieved within its territory, such as jaras, city, and plant top records.

h) Provides for pre-military training to youth to be drafted and for those rejected by the draft board for active service, as well as for the maintenance and enhancement of the military know-how of officers of the reserve.

i) It is responsible for its activities to the delegates' conference as well as to the Budapest and megye executive committees. It makes reports of its activities at regular intervals.

j) Controls the use of material and financial resources and of its adequate maintenance and expansion through community effort. Sees to it that membership dues are paid regularly.

Jaras, City, and Plant Control Committees

38. Control committees of jaras, city, and plant organizations are elected by the delegates' conference. The control committees are responsible for their activities to the delegates' conference and to the Budapest and megye executive committees. They hold meetings as the need arises but at least four times a year. Chairmen and deputy chairmen are elected from among committee members. Control committee members may not hold membership in the board simultaneously. The Committee's activities:

a) Controls the execution of the decisions of higher authorities, the management of material and financial resources obtained from the budget and from local efforts, and the regular payment of dues.

b) By pointing out mistakes, promotes planned functioning and

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the strengthening of discipline, assumption of individual responsibility, the elimination of bureaucracy, and the formation of effective methods of administration and management.

c) In the interval between two delegates' conferences submits information to the board for discussion and for the elimination of mistakes. Members of the control committee have the right to attend board meetings in an advisory capacity. In instances considered justified, they have the right to communicate directly with the Budapest and megye executive committees.

Departments and Divisions of the Executive Committees

39. Executive committees and boards on the national and megye level, as well as jaras, city, and industrial works boards create departments and divisions best suited to local conditions, in the interest of carrying out the tasks of the Federation in the fields of education, training, sports, and economics.

a) In general, the members of departments and divisions are made up of community activists. Heads are appointed, upon recommendation of the executive committee, by the presidium.

b) Heads of departments and divisions are under the supervision of the executive committee (presidium) chairman, who is guided by the decisions of the presidium and of higher authorities.

c) The principle of individual responsibility prevails in the activities of departments and special divisions. Heads of departments and divisions submit regular reports to the chairman of the executive committee (presidium), dealing with their activities and experiences.

MHS Section for Officers of the Reserve

40. The Federation created a Section for officers of the reserve to offer them the chance to work actively, and to perfect their professional and methodological training. The Section is an integral part of the Federation.

a) Sections may be organized under the direction of presidia on the national, Budapest, megye, jaras, city, or industrial level, as well as such local organizations which count among its members at least ten reserve officers. In places where the number of reserve officers does not amount to ten, reserve officer groups may be organized.

b) Section leaders are appointed by the competent executive committee (presidium), based on prior approval of higher authority.

c) The national-level section organization is under the authority of the national executive committee. The lower sections are directed by the competent executive committees or presidia along the lines laid down by higher authorities and by the decisions of higher-level section leaders.

d) The statutes of the section are binding for all members of the section as well as for the leaders. Members of the sections are also members of the MHS.

Local Organizations

41. The MHS is built on local organizations.

42. The MHS creates local organizations wherever this seems

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necessary from the point of view of the work to be accomplished and where political conditions are appropriate for them. Local organizations may be formed in industrial plants, collective farms, machine stations, state farms, institutions, and towns and villages having at least five Federation members in residence. Authorization by the territorial higher authority is necessary to form a local group. Formation or dissolution of local organizations must be reported to higher authorities, for the record.

43. The members' meeting is the highest authority of the local organization, a quorum of which is constituted by the presence of more than half of the membership. Members convene as the need arises but at least twice a year. The meeting elects a board of three to seven members, depending on local conditions; the board's mandate is for one year and it is responsible for the direction of local activities. A member of the board is elected to the chairmanship and the rest of the members assume responsibility for the various tasks of the local group (such as education, training, management, etc.)

44. The income of the Federation's local organizations originates from membership dues (60 per cent) contributions from community organizations, plants and offices, voluntary pledges of the members and several other sources (contests, social events, voluntary work, etc.). Income is used to defray the expenses of training, in accordance with the plan authorized by the membership meeting. A three-member control committee is appointed by the membership meeting to supervise the administration and management of the local organization. If the local group consists of less than 15 members a comptroller is appointed only. The tasks of the control committee (comptroller) are similar to those of the control committees working with higher level organizations. It is responsible to the members' meeting and to the board of the higher authority. Regular reports are required.

45. Boards of local groups must endeavor to protect equipment provided by the central organization from any kind of damage and, drawing on local resources, to supplement them.

46. The Federation's objectives are fulfilled by the local organizations in the following manner:

- a) Depending on local conditions, they promote the defense policies of the party and ascertain the execution of the decisions of higher organizations.
- b) Interpret to the public the objectives and tasks of the Federation. Enroll worthy, volunteer applicants.
- c) In cooperation with local agencies, collect and disseminate revolutionary traditions of local interest. Actively participate in the maintenance and service of monuments, heroes' graves and other landmarks.
- d) Organize reports, lectures and discussions on military, historical and technical subjects. Disseminate the publications of the Federation.
- e) Organize circles, study groups and courses in such specialized areas as marksmanship, motoring, automobile, radio technician,

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parachuting, airplane modeling, anti-aircraft, cavalry, meteorology, skiing and other training. Create teams in these training branches and direct their activities.

f) Organize mass contests, combat tours, sports demonstrations, military exhibitions and excursions to places of military-historical significance.

g) Organize the information of instructors and activists in various areas.

h) Keep records on Federation members.

i) See to it that members attend regularly, are informed and pay membership dues.

j) Ensure proper use of the organization's equipment and strives to increase same.

k) By every means at its disposal, promotes the development of the KISZ and its educational work pursued among the young. To this end, wherever possible, training and sports activities may be carried out within the KISZ organization.

l) The MHS board is responsible for the activities of the groups and for the materials and equipment used in training, regardless where these take place.

m) In the interest of efficiency, local organizations must maintain close cooperation with local government, community and mass organizations.

Clubs

47. Depending on local facilities, the Federation organizes clubs for motorists, target shooting, flying, riding, modelling, radio, skiing, and water sports. Clubs may be founded with the approval of the national Executive Committee, upon recommendation of the Budapest and megye boards. The clubs form and carry out their own propaganda, promote the development of the branch of sport, organize special training in their own branch, and provide political and special training for their members. They develop classical and modern techniques in their special branches and ensure the possibility of experimentation for their members.

48. Every working person loyal to our system of people's democracy may become a club member provided he accepts the statutes of the Federation and the regulations of the club, has the necessary achievement in the special branch, and is willing to participate in the work of the Federation. Members of clubs are admitted by the club members' meeting, upon written request by the individual and with the recommendation of the MHS or KISZ organization. Admission is authorized by the competent executive committee (board) and is effective when the decision regarding admission is confirmed. Members of clubs are also members of the MHS.

49. Central clubs are subordinated to the national executive committee, clubs in Budapest and in the megye to the Budapest and megye executive committees, and the rest of the clubs to the territorially competent jaras, city, and plant boards. Responsibility for the political training and sports activities rests with the executive committee (board) in authority.

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50. The tasks of central clubs include the keeping of records on outstanding and leading sportsmen, scientific development of various branches of sports, maintenance of high standards in training, development of new methods, giving assistance to the boards and clubs in special and sport matters. Only qualified champions may become members of the central clubs.

51. The activities of clubs are directed by boards of 5-7 members (in central clubs 7-11 members) elected from the membership and confirmed by higher authorities. A three-man committee is elected by the members' meeting to control the administrative and management activities of the club. The responsibility of the control group is similar to the control committees of jaras, city, etc., organizations. Particular emphasis is placed in its work on the supervision of the execution of economic and financial directives. The control committee has the right to participate in the meeting of the club board in an advisory capacity. It reports on its activities and recommendations to the members' meeting or, in justified instances, directly to the national, Budapest or megye executive committees.

52. Other principals concerning the structure and activities of clubs are contained in the regulations of club activities.

Social Sport Associations

53. In sport branches of technical and defense importance, the MHS organizes social sport associations in order to further the development of these branches and to gain broad social support. These social sport associations have a structure in keeping with their nature. Activities in the various fields are directed by a democratically elected leadership. Social sport associations are under the obligation to carry out those decisions of the MHS National Presidium which are general in scope and concern them directly. In case their decisions are not in line with the political and sports objectives of the MHS, the national executive committee has the right to commute these decisions.

54. All sport associations are socially based and operate on the basis of statutes approved by the national executive committee. Social sport associations are represented in the national, Budapest and megye boards of the MHS. MHS membership is not compulsory for members of social sport associations.

Financial and Material Means of the Federation

55. The material and financial means of the Federation are as follows:

- a) Entrance fees and membership dues, voluntary pledges, and income derived from the voluntary work of the members.
- b) Tuition fees and income from sport and educational activities.
- c) Income received from state contribution and contributions from community, plant and office resources interested in the development of the Federation, and chattels and real assets of the Federation.

56. It is the aim of the Federation to make its organizations self-supporting in obtaining, maintaining and developing the assets needed for their operation, by increasing the independent initiative

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of the members.

57. Membership dues are 12 forint (for non-self-supporting members six forint) a year. New members pay an entrance fee of three forints. Clubs are to pay over and above the Federation membership dues the dues determined in the regulations of the club.

58. In case an organization or club is being dissolved, all its chattels and real property will remain MHS property. Further disposition is decided by the territorially competent executive committee.

59. Should the Federation be dissolved, all its chattels and real assets will be transferred into state property.

The Banner and Badge of the Federation

60. The radius of the Federation badge is 18 millimeters. A white field is framed by a golden wreath bound by a ribbon in the national colors. A crossed gilt hammer and machine-gun are to be seen in the lower half of the white expanse, while a golden glider occupies the space above. The golden wreath is decorated by a red star on the top and by the letters "MHS" in gold, on a red square.

61. The banner of the Federation:

a) Color: scarlet; dimensions: 1.2 x 2 meters; the cloth: silk or linen.

b) Along the longer edges, tricolor (red, white, green) triangles, similar to army flags. The triangles are placed 5 centimeters from the edges of the flag. The dimensions of triangles: base 8 centimeters, height 8 centimeters. The first triangle is white. The flag may be smaller or larger than the dimensions given but has to retain these proportions.

c) The Federation emblem is placed 40 centimeters from the flag's hoist. The radius of the emblem is 40 centimeters and is either embroidered or hand-painted.